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SOURCE Medycyna Weterynaryjna.POLISH PRODUCTION OF STRAIN S-19 AND TUBERCULIN

VACCINE S-19 USED FOR BRUCELLOSIS -- Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol VII,
 No 6, Jun 51

Strain S-19, produced in Poland by the PIW (Panstwowy Instytut
 Weterynaryjny, State Veterinary Institute) in Pulawy, has been tested by the
 Zaklad Chorob Bydla (Research Laboratory for Cattle Diseases) of the PIW, by
 the Division of Animal Breeding and Hygiene of the PIW, and by the veterinary
 inspectors of PGR (Panstwowe Gospodarstwa Rolne, State Farms). These three
 groups carried out S-19 inoculations on a large scale in the period 1948 - 1950
 to test the prophylactic value of the vaccine and to determine whether healthy
 animals became infected on contact with inoculated animals and whether persons
 became infected with brucellosis through the use of the vaccine S-19.

All groups maintained that the results obtained from the inoculation were
 favorable. Domanski and Jaskowski stated that heifers inoculated at the age
 of 6-10 months and then taken into an infected cow barn did not abort. Wed-
 rzychowicz, who inoculated 5,261 cows, stated that the results of the inocula-
 tion were satisfactory. There is no danger that healthy animals will become
 infected through contact with inoculated animals, or that persons will be-
 come ill through the use of S-19.

A constant battle must be waged with brucellosis because of the economic
 losses it causes and the danger of people becoming infected.

At present, the following measures to overcome this disease are being
 taken:

1. Diagnosis of the disease through serological or bacteriological
 tests on samples of blood, milk, semen, afterbirth, or aborted fetus.
2. Destruction of Bang's bacilli through proper cleaning and disin-
 fection of cow barns and equipment, and disinfection of water seeping from
 dung piles, manure, and of pastures and stagnant waters (ponds, pools,
 puddles, and ditches) which have been used by animals infected with brucel-
 losis.

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3. Vaccination of healthy animals susceptible to infection.
4. A strict isolation of infected animals from healthy animals.

Even though these measures for overcoming brucellosis are not as yet properly applied everywhere, the following table shows the positive results obtained by the RGR in their application of these measures:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of Head of Cattle Tested for Brucellosis</u>	<u>No of Animals Reacting Positively to Serological Tests</u>	<u>Incidence (%)</u>
1948	41,764	9,543	22.85
1949	52,524	9,781	18.62
1950	85,126	10,971	12.88

POLISH PRODUCTION OF TUBERCULIN -- Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol VII, No 4, Apr 51

Koch's old tuberculin is produced in the PIW (Panstwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny, State Veterinary Institute). Tuberculin made in Poland is polyvalent. For its production, five strains of human tuberculosis, of which the Vellee strain is the most satisfactory, and one strain of bovine tuberculosis, obtained from the Pasteur Institute, are used.

A third of the flat-bottomed flasks are used to produce the bovine strain, and two thirds for the human type strain. For the cultivation of the human type, the culture medium used is 5-percent calf's gelatin bouillon with one percent of peptone and 0.5 percent of sodium chloride with a pH of 7.2. For the bovine type, the culture medium is 3 percent calf's gelatin bouillon with one percent of peptone and 0.5 percent of sodium chloride with a pH of 7.2.

Strains used in the production are preserved in the parent culture medium in 300-cubic-centimeter Erlenmeyer flasks. The original strain grows in the parent flasks 8-10 days, and is then transplanted into 1- to 3-liter Ferenbach production flasks. These flasks are kept in an incubator at a temperature of 37.5° centigrade for 8 hours. The culture is then killed by raising the temperature to 100° centigrade for one hour. It is then filtered and kept at a temperature of 85° until it thickens to one tenth of its original volume. The tuberculin is left for 3 months to ripen, and any precipitated protein is then filtered out by means of a K filter (paper with asbestos).

To keep the protein at a minimum, Sauton's synthetic culture is being tried for the production of tuberculin. The composition of Sauton's synthetic culture medium is: asparagine 4.0, citric acid 2.0, potassium phosphate II as a base 0.5, magnesium sulfate 0.5, ammonium-iron citrate 0.05, glycerin 60.0, and distilled water 940.0. Its effectiveness has not yet been tested. -- Dr S. Ustupka

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